Ausiaess Cards.

TAYLOR & HOLLISTER, Attorneys at Law, S. W. Corner Fifth and Walnut Streets, cimuti.Q., Johnston Bulldings, Reom 23, 47 Practice in the United States Court, May 17, 1877-19.

D. D. T. COWEN, Attorney at Law, St. Clairsville, Ohio. core east of Marietta Street,

Alfred H. Mitchell, ney at Law, St. Claireville, Ohio. 23. Office in Collins' Block, opposite St. Clair

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-Co Particular attention given to collections and the settlement of estates. ST. CLAIR KELLY, Attorney at Law, St. Clairseile, Ohio.

er O lin fret done est of the Court House WM. H. TALLMAN, ATTORRNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW BELLAIRE, O.

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NOBLE CARTER.

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ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, JULY 26, 1877

New Series-Vol. 17-No 28

IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1877. EASTBOUND.

Established in 1813

peville. 8 00 ' 8 30 ' 12 10 pm go Jun 8 40 ' 9 30 am 1 30 ' * Zanesville... 1 35 * 3 10 * 7 10 * Cambridge. 2 36 am 4 10 * 8 14 * Barnesville. 3 38 * 5 10 * 9 23 * A Bellaire.... 4 50 * 6 20p m 10 40 * 11 55 * Washington 7 20pm 7 50 am Baltimore... 8 20 * 9 00 * Philadelphia 3 10am 1 15 pm New York... 6 25 * 5 05 *

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ille daily except Sunday at 6.40 A. M., and ar ives at Columbus at 9.45 A. M. Express Trains run daily, other Trains daily except Sunday.

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Childrent Your Reg-ulator is superior to any other remedy for Majarial Diseases a-mong children and it less a large sale in this section of Georgia— W M Russell, Albany, Ga. CONSTIPATION,

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EDITORIAL—We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dynapsets, Billiousness, and Turabiling headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other tesmedies before Simmons' Liver Hagulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us.

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WILL OFFER VERY CHOICE Old Rye Whisky. At

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Fine Plaid J. S. RHODES & CO.

House Joint Resolution Relative to an Amendment of Articles Four and Eleven of the Constitution, Reorganizing the Judi-

ciary of the State of Ohio.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Chio (three-fifths of all the members elected to each bouse concurring therein), That a proposition to smend the Constitution of the State of Ohio, be submitted to day of October, A. D. 1877, as follows, to-witt.
That sections, one, three, five size cight, treetee, fourteen, filteen, sizteen and cighteen, of article four, be amended so as to real as follows, and section seven of article four, and sections twelve and thirteen of article eleven. he remeabed:

ARTICLE IV. The Judicial power of the State SEC 1. The Judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, Courts of Common Piers, Justices of the Pesce and such other Courts inferior to the Supreme Court, in one or more countles, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish. The Superior Courts of Cincinnati and Montgomery county, shall continue until otherwise provided by law.

SEC 3. The Court of Common Pleas shall be holden by one Judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the District, and said Court shall be open at all times for the Iransaction of business, Sundays and holidays excepted. Each county now existing or bereafter form-

SEC. 5. Each District Court shall consist of one Judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the district. There shall be elected one or more Judges in each district, and there shall be held annually, not less than three sersions in each country in the State. The Legislature shall divide the State into District Court districts, not exceeding twenty in number, and shall assign to each Common Pleas and District Court district, the number of Judges required to dispose of the business therein. Each district shall be composed of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable. A concurrence of three fifths only of all the members elected to both Houses, shall be required ers elected to both Houses, shall be required for the first apportionment, or to determine the number of Judges required in each Dis-trict Court and Common Pleas District, un'er this amendment, but no change shall thereaf-ter be made without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to both

Houses. Sections twelve and thirteen of article eleve ment mentioned in this section.
SEC. 6. The District Court shall have like original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and such appellate or other jurisdiction as may

rice Court shall hold that court in any other district for that court than the one in which he resides; and Judges of the Common Pleas may temporarily exchange districts with each other; and two or more Common Pleas Courts may be held at the same time in the same district, and two or more District Courts may be held at the same time in a district of that

Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and SEC 14. The Judges of the Supreme lourt, matter, such as may be found in the daily to wall. A blast put in a few days ago and Horehound introduced it here. It was not puffed, but sold on its merite. Our people soon tound it to be reliable, and already it has become the most staple and popular pulmon ary retailed, but sold on the market. It quickly cures the worst cought, colds croup, bronchittasstams and incipient consumption. Nothing acts to nicely in whooping-cough, and it is so pleasant that children readily take it. Containing no opium, or other dangerous drug, it is asfe as it is sure. Trial size, 10 cents; large sizes, 50 cents and One Dollar. Sold by HOCk, the Druggist opposite the St. Glar Hotel.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cents Oct 19 1878.

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For all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

WILL CURE

WILL CURE

SEC 14. The Judges of the Supreme Jourt, the District Courts, and of the Courts of the Courts of the Courts of the Court of the provided by law, which shall not be increased by did not be increased by shall receive no feets or perquisites, nor hadd any other office of the state of them for any elective office, except, a judicial office, under the authority of this State given by the General Assembly, or the people, shall be void.

SEC 15. The General Assembly may increase or diminish the number of the districts, of the District Courts, the number of Indges in any Common Pleas or District Court established by law, whenever two thirds of the members elected to each House shall encurt therein; but no such change shall vacate the office of any Judge. The Court is and all the books, records, papers and business, in or appertaining to said Courts, shall be the successor of the present District Courts, shall be the successor of the present Probate Court shall be the successor of the present District Courts, shall be the successor of the present District Courts, shall be the successor of the present District Courts, shall be the successor of the present District Courts, shall be the successor of the present District Courts, shall be the successor of t

be transferred to their successors under this amendment; the existing Probate Court is bereby abolished in each county at the close of the term for which the Judge thereof was elected, first occurring after the election of Common Pleas Judges under this amendment, and the Clerks in the Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts, shall be the clerks in the courts herein provided until their successors are elected and qualified; but the Supreme Court shall appoint its own reporter.

SEC. 16. There shall be elected in each county by the electors thereof, one Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successors shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein, but the General Assembly may provide by law, for the election of a clerk with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, or for the appointment by the Supreme Court of a Clerk for that Court.

SEC. 18. The several Judges of the Supreme Court of a Clerk for that Court.

SEC. 18. The several Judges of the Supreme Court, of the District and Common Pleas, and of such other courts as may be created shall respectively have and exercise such power and jurisdiction at chambers, or otherwise, as may be directed by law.

The term of office of all Judges of Common Pleas and District Courts provided for in this amendment, shall commence on the first Monday in January next after the making of the apportionment provided for in section five of article four, and the term of office of all Judges of the Supreme Court, or in the office, who were not elected as Judges under this amendment, shall then expire.

No change shall be made by this amendment in the Supreme Court, or in the office or term of any Judge thereof. The first election of

in the Supreme Court, or in the office or term of any Judge thereof. The first election of Judges of Common Pieas and District Courts under this amendment, shall be held at the general election for election of State officers next after the making of said apportionment for District Court districts by the Legislature, but nothing in this amendment, shall be constructed. but nothing in this amendment shall be constru-ed to change or after the Constitution or laws until said apportionment to made. Section seven of Article four is hereby repealed, and section twenty-two shall be numbered section seven.

FORM OF BALLOT. At said election, the voters desiring to vote in favor of the adoption of this amendment, shall have placed upon their ballots the words, "Judicial Constitutional Amendment.—Yes," the voters who do not favor the adoption of said amendment, shall have placed upon their ballots the words, "Judicial Constitutional Amendment.—No."

Amendment—No."
Adopted April 6, 1877.
H. W. CURTIS,
President of the Senate.
O. J. HODGE,
Speaker pro tem. House of Representatives.

THE STATE OF OHIO, I, Milton Barnes, Secretary of State of the fice.
In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the Seal of [SEAL] this Office, at Columbus, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1877.

MILTON BARNES, Secretary of State.

Steubenville, O., Female Semi-

BELMONT CHRONICLE. ST, CLAIRSVILLE, ORIO. THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877

Northern Blindness. The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph labors unthe electors of the State, on the second Tues- too indifferent to the efforts of the ex rebels illustration of the blindness of the people of the North. In every instance where the old Democratic party has succeeded to power gusts of extraordinary speed and power. It The action in reference to the Louisiana Returning Board is the true reflex of this resent-

because they did an illegal act, but for the success of as deeply laid a conspiracy to get Government. And the singular feature of the transaction is that the people of the North are indifferent to the fact. The action of the a point of equit hostility to the Republican North as it did in 1860. The mass of men at the North do not see it in this light, but the noment the South is strong enough to carry all its plans into action it will be made plain to every observer. The people of the South have a policy which must forever remain inimical to the people of the North and the Government of the whole country. They live and labor, pray and hope for a restoration, not of business prosperity, not of fluenc al bealth, but or their political prestige, of the reimbursement of their losses in rebellion, the reassum tion of their annulled political rights, and the re-establishment of old domestic conditions. At every point of their advance to power since the defeat of rebellion the Southern people tion, and when the great North can be brought to understand what this means there will be an uprising which will destroy another generation

generation which followed the awakening of

of political adventurers, as was the case in the

Inefficient Schools. It will surprise many of our seaders to be in the Union, there is a decided and increas-System as there administered. Thirty gentle and other minerals. rote, and was useless to the pupils;" while the head of a Normal School asserted that many pupils came to him "without a proper knowl edge of the common branches of education.' But if this meeting was dissatisfied with the present condition of the schools, it was

not at a loss for a remedy, viz: "a system of county supervision by trained 'specialists,' who should stand between the teachers and the school committee-men, the latter having exhausted their capabilities of carrying forward the work, and the time having come for scientific educators to have charge of the schools. The dissatisfaction seems to be mainly with the school committees. We sappose to some extent it must be admitted that these officers are not what they should bethat they are frequently ignorant and unintel-ligent, and that too often they are selected for personal or political reasons and with but little regard for their actual qualifications. At the same time it should be remembered that the common schools of Massachusetts, as well as of many other States, have actually accomplished a work the magnitude of which it would be unfair to underrate. It is a great fallacy to deduce the inefficiency of the system from the ignorance betrayed in individua cases. The result of the Massachusetts school teaching must be found in the average intelligence and enlightenment of the public. Public education is not designed to make a

whole body politic of profound scholars, but to promote the highest possible degree of general culture. The Massachusetts critics may say what they please of their own people within their own borders, but they would hardly acquiesce if outside fault-finders should assert that the inhabitants of that State are generally ignorant. Indeed, to say se would be to utter

and Reve, is now believed sufficient to account militia seem to have borne themselves with at Martinsburg they will blockade a for all the wonderful exhibitions of force in exceptional coolness, and the dead and the gyratory hurricane. Whenever a lower wounded are on the strikers' side. It is stratum of warm, moist air is rapidly elevated strange enough that these men, desperate as above the sea level, which may be by various they are, do not see that their violence is folly, causes, there at once occurs an influx of air and can harm no one in the long run but from all sides, and the formation of air from themselves. A great railroad corporation upon the apply of moist air, and size of the original vacuum, and, once fairly whirling, it protection, more than a few days. At the end

The velocity of the wind (which must not Mr. Redfield explains that over and above the average velocicy of the wind, come occasional is these gusts which do the mischief, and their velocity has rarely, if ever, been actually gaged. A relocity of six hundred miles per hour has been estimated for some of them though they should be estimated by the second the rapidity of the wind is of very brief dura-The velocity of one of these gusts in a and thirty miles the hour, and our own signa miles, without claiming to have measured the fiercer whirls. They are at least fast enough Democratic leaders in the South now turns on for all practical purposes when they break gaest trees like pipe-stems, and set houses, cattle and men flying over the country.

Rich Auriferons Deposit in New Hampshire.

surrounding population hereabouts is greatly exercised over the recent discovery in the mineral deposits. The extravagant reports have gone forth have brought many experienced miners and that Grand Trunk Railway has established a regular station at the point of the auriferous discovery, which is about a hundred miles from Portland, Me., and only a dozen miles

The discovery was accidentally made a few days since by Mr. Fogg on a farm which he had owned for upward of twenty years. He sold out the whole tract at a fabulous sum to H. K. Flagler, of Boston. That "there is informed that in Mass:chusetts, of all States millions in it" is believed by everybody here, and the assays which have been made warrant ing dissatisfaction with the Common School the opinion that this country is rich in gold

men met to consider the system in Boston | The vein which has been discovered is over last Friday, and some of them said hard eighteen feet in width, with well defined things about it-that children trained under walls, running northeast and northwest, and it "could not apply practically what they extending for over a mile. The lede contains learned," so that some of them, in first-class copper and lead, carrying gold and silver very grammar schools, "could not read ordinary tieh, the ore being clean and solid from wall

before the country, and the rural residents duction of the scenes of early mining life in

How a Fine Opportunity to Investigate Gen. Banning's Fraudulent Election Was Lost.

From Washington Special to Cin. Gaz.]

The fac similes of the certificates of deposit ndorsed during the last campaign by Secretary Chandler to Gov. Hayes played last winter under the manipulations of Dudley Field. a part of much more consequence to the Democrats than their present appearance will prove. It will be remembered that Tilden's men in New York sent \$7,000 to Cincinnati on the eve of the State election, for use in connection with the trauds then in progress there to carry Hamilton County, and which have been since partially exposed. When Field's committee were busy manufacturing testimony to show frauds in Louisiana and Florida on the part of Republicans, the names of those who sent the \$7,000 from New York, the bank through which it passed, the banks in Cincinnati which received it, and the names of several who bandled it, were furnished to Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, and Mr. Burchard, of Illineis, and they at once handed this list of citizens and bank officers into the office of John G. Thompson, the Sergeantthe list forthwith. The second day after, the members of the committee named ascertained

sets out upon its triumphal parabolic (and of that time they will find themselves out of place, out of pocket, out of reputation. The right to strike is inalienable, but there are bunded with the progress of the storm) times and ways of striking that are both fool-

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Proclamation by the President.

Strikers Ordered to Disperse. UNITED STATES TROOPS DIS-PATCHED TO MARTINS BURG.

Trains Detained - Non-Strikers Intimidated.

noon the President received from Gov.
Matthews of West Virginia, a telegram
dated Wheeling, stating that sirikers
on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
had become so violent that he was unable to quell the disturbance with the force at his command, and requesting that United States troops be placed at his disposal to put down the mob. Upon receipt of this telegram the President sent for Secretary McCrary, who immediately repaired to the White House. After a short discussion it was lecided that upon information received the calling out of United States troops The President desired Secretary Mc-Crary to telegraph to Gov. Matthews for more explicit information on the subject. The Secretary received such

dent's opinion warranted the sending of troops to the scene of the riot. Consequently at a late hour this afternoon an order was issued from the War Department directing troops to be sent immediately, to Gov. Matthews' assistance. The troops ordered to Martinsburg are the Sound Artiflesian tinsburg are the S.cond Artillery, twelve officers and 200 men, from Washington Arsenal, and eight officers are under command of General French. They will leave immediately, and Gen.

Army, srmed as infantry, left here this hand-to-hand fight. During its provening for Martinsburg.

throwing ten tons assayed as high as \$250 and \$260 per ten, afty per cent of the mineral product being copper, twenty per cent, each of gold and lead and ten per cent, of silver.

Pending the excitement Mr. Flagler is undecided whether he will work the whole mine himself or dispose of portions of it. In any event the new El Dorado promises to bring this heretofore secluded section prominently before the country, and the rural residents.

Evening for Martinsburg.

WHEELING, July 18.—A special to the Register from Grafton says the excitement over the strike of the firemen and brakemen has subsided, and every thing is quiet at that point. No freight trains have as yet been allowed to move, however. The strike is threaten intimidation and violence to all persons attempting to fill their places. The Mayor called upon citizens to assist in preserving peace which will never the before the country, and the rural residents preserving peace, which will prove the are getting ready for the anticipated repro | end of the strike at that point.

After considerable correspondence between Gov. Matthews and the Presidentand Secretary of War, troops have SHARP DODGE OF DUDLEY been ordered from Washington and Fort McHenry to the disaffected points. They will reach there during the night, and it is thought all trouble will be

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR. An account of yesterday's shooting affair at Martiosburg says the militia company deployed on both sides of the train about starting. One of the strik-ers, Wm. Vander riff, seized the switch ball to run the train on the side track. John Poisal, one of the militia, jumped from the engine and attempted to re-place the switch. Vandergreff fired two shots at Poisal, one causing a slight flesh wound. Poisal returned the fire, shooting Vandergreff through the hip. Several other shots were fired at Vandergreff, striking him in the head and arm. When the firing was heard a large crowd of railroaders and citizens collected, and the feeling became intense. The volunteer engineer and fireman ran eff as soon as the shooting began. Capt. Franklin then made a statement. He had performed his du-ty, and if the train men deserted their posts he could do nothing more. The

militia company was therefore marched to the armory and disbanded.

Baltimore, July 18.—The strikers BALTIMORE, July 18.—The strikers at Martinsburg are increasing rapidly, numbering now over 500 men. Scouts just in report a mob of 400 to 500 men between Will Imsport crossing and Sule's house. Bloody work is expected to-morrow. Troops are moving along slowly and carefully, and are now near Washington Junction. At Keyser the strikers received information that a company of militia would probably

other points along the line, and that and on Friday last Shaw's murdere any men who dare to go on trains will explated his crime on the scaffold in the

east train No. 4. The proclamation of the Presiden

has been posted throughout the city. All is quiet. There is a large throng about the hotel, but all appear good humored and prominent strikers say there will be no demonstration against

bled at the crossings to disperse and desist from further interference with the trains. There are plenty of men willing to work but they are afraid. TRAINS MOVING OUT.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- This after-The troops on the eastward train go as far as Harper's Ferry, and on the west bound train the troops will go as far as

his pistel over his head and marched boldly to the engine and took his place. The train then moved off. There were some soldiers in the cab to protect the engine r and fireman besides others in a car at the rear. No other trains will be started to-day.

public.

1843. New Constitution adopted. Catholic religion and apostolic creed to the exclusion of all other religions.

1844. Revolution by Peredes. Santa Anna deposed, and Herrera made President by Congress.

1845. Santa Anna banished and Herrera elected President. Same year Pa. supplementary information from Gov. Matthews that in his and the Presi-

spicuous places.

10 A. M.—Up to this time no enginemen have been obtained to take the

Williams, in presence of Sheriff Nadenbuck, read the request from Governor Matthews to the men assemagainst him.-Balt, American, 17th.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., July 19.— 1821. T Lieutenant Galsh, with battery F, 4th artillery, cleared the track, and the 1825. F Lieutenant Galsh, with battery F, 4th artillery, cleared the track, and the first train westward moved out. A coal train east left this afternoon. As it moved off several of the strikers occuring the hill along the side of the track. The military presented arms, and there was no disorder. Engine 423 and a train of house cars is just moving out, and all is quiet. The leastward bound train took a detachment of ten men under Lieutenant ished by revolution, and Santa Anna ment of ten men under Lieutenant Lewis, and No. 423 took ten men.

deserted it and the train remained sta-tionary until 4:22 P. M., when it was moved off with Geo. Zepp as fireman. He walked up the track with a navy revolver in his hand, followed by his mother, who tried to dissuade him from going. Some friends of the strik-gray ran forwards him when he waived

sensational novel, was lately concluded is made Provisional President. War in Missouri, and has now been follow-with the United States is in progress. French is ordered on his arrival at Martinsburg to report to Col. Delaplain, aid to Gov. Matthews.

ALL QUIET AT GRAFTON.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Batteries H and L and a detachment of light Battery A, Second Artillery, United States

In Missouri, and has now been follow-with the United States is in progress.

1847. Americans victorious. Santa Anna flies, and Penas is made President protein.

1848. Peace made with the United States.

1851. Arista elected President.

1851. 2. General revolution. hand-to-hand fight. During its progress Edmondson attempted to use a knife, but was prevented by an opportune blow from a brick in the hands of his antagonist, which felled him to the earth and rendered him unconscious for some time. The blow left a deep scar on Edmondson's head, and he was afterwards often heard declaring vengeance against his enemy. In the month of October Shaw, who was returning home from work one evening, was fired at by some one hidden in a thicket near by, end died in about an hour. His friends, remembering Edmondson's threats of vengeance, bolding asserted that he was the murderer, and a warrent was at once issued for his arrest. He could not be found, but a search was instituted and he was at last discovered at a railroad station several rolles distant making inquiries.

1853. Arista resigns, and Santa Anna made Dictator.

1854. Revolution led by Alaarez; Santa Anna abdicates.

1855. Carrera made President, resigns, and Alvarez is made Dictator.

1856. Comonfort heads a movement against the church, is elected President, and sequesters property of clergy.

1857. Comonfort leads a movement against the church, is elected President, but is obliged to abdicate.

1859. Miramon makes himself President, but is speedily deposed.

1860. Zuloaga again made President.

1860. Revolution headed by Miramon.

1861. Jaurez elected President and declares himself Dictator. The French invasion and Jaurez, Lerda and Diaz have kept things lively since 1861. several miles distant making inquiries as to the arrival and departure of of the Balkans.

have kept things lively since 1861.

Inst discovered at a railroad station several miles distant making inquiries as to the arrival and departure of trains. When arrested he stoutly asserted his innocence, claiming to be able to prove that at the time the murder was committed to jail, from which he escaped in a few days, but was subsequently captured. The trial took place in February last, and although the evidence was purely of a circumstantial and presumptive character, the chain was complete and a such strength that no theory of the defence could break it.

The attempt to prove an ailbi was a complete failure, and the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The case was appealed to the Suprement Court on the ground that the indictment did not allege on what part of the body of the decased the wounds were inflicted, but the Court refused to sustain the appeal. When the jury returned their verdict they added to it a recommendation of mercy, asking a commutation to imprisonment for life. This and a petition from citizens were presented to the Governor, but he declined to exercise his prerogative and signed the death warrant on May 13th. And now comes the remarkable part of the story. About this time the condemned man's broker John, a partly idiotic youth, died from fever, and his friends declared that on his deathbed he had confessed that he alone was innocent. This story naturally created he had confessed that he alone was innocent. This story naturally created he had confessed that he alone was innocent. This story naturally created he had confessed that he alone was innocent. This story naturally created he had confessed that he alone was innocent. This story naturally created he had confessed that he alone was innocent. This story naturally created he had confessed that he alone was innocent. This story naturally created he had confessed that he alone was innocent. This story naturally created he had confessed that he alone was innocent. This story naturally created he had confessed the the c the lighthatted of that State are generally ight that the order had not been a proper to the light that the order had not been a proper to the light that the order had not been a proper to the light that the order had not been a proper to the light that the order had not been a proper to the light that the order had not been a proper to the light that the order had not been any other achoes; but when the best have done in our work of the light that the order had not been a proper to the light that the order had not been always that the order had not been always that the order had not been always the light that the light that the light that the order had not been always the light that the light that the order had not been always that the order had not been always the light that the order had not been always the light that the order had not been always that the light that the ligh

be bush whacked along the road.

CIRCULATING THE PROCLAMATION.

The President's proclamation, printed in handbill form, has been distributed as mong the employes at all points of the road. Policemen have been furnished with large numbers to be placed in conspicuous places.

Expiated his crime on the scanoid in the presence of several thousand people, asserting his innocence to the last. The whole surroundings of this case render it one of the strangest in modern etiminal annals. The threats of vengance indulged in by the murderer, the circumstantial evidence on which he was condemnated and the attempt to spicuous places. mance which was next thrown around the trial by the self-accusation of the idiot brother produced for the time be-ing a revulsion in public opinion, while the two separate escapes of the prisoner from jail showed a determined spirit

Fifty Years of Revolution

1821. The independence of Mexico is

ished by revolution, and Santa Anna made President. Same year Busta-mente was recalled, Santa Anna's de-feat at Jacinto having deprived him of

A Bold Fireman.

Before the train drawn by engine deserted it and the train remained and deserted it and the train remained and the train

A Remarkable Trial.

A very remarkable murder trial, having in it an element of romance sufficient to form the groundwork of a sensational novel, was lately concluded in many provisional povel. Was lately concluded in many provisional president. Salos sells out, and Santa Anna sensational novel.

1853. Arista resigns, and Santa Anna